

## Summary of 5.1 + 5.2

Wednesday, October 23, 2014  
1:54 PM

mean → average →  $\frac{5+2+4}{3} =$

median → middle →  $2, 4, 8 \rightarrow 4$

mode → most common →  $\underline{3}, 5, \underline{3}, 7, 8 \rightarrow 3$

range → highest - lowest →  $8 - 3 = 5$  range

To plot histograms we need intervals;  
to find an interval, we use range.

intervals → allows us to lump the data  
into sections (intervals)

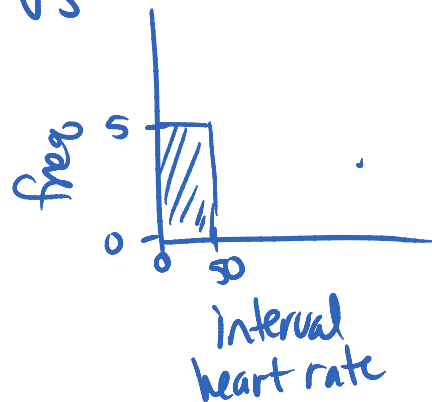
→ to find:  $\frac{\text{range}}{\text{\# of intervals you want}}$

→ once have intervals (say, 0-50, 51-100, 101-150...)  
then look at all data and count how  
many data points fit into each interval;  
record in a chart

frequency  
distribution  
table →

Interval	Frequency
0-50	5 ↑ there are 5 data points that fall between 0 and

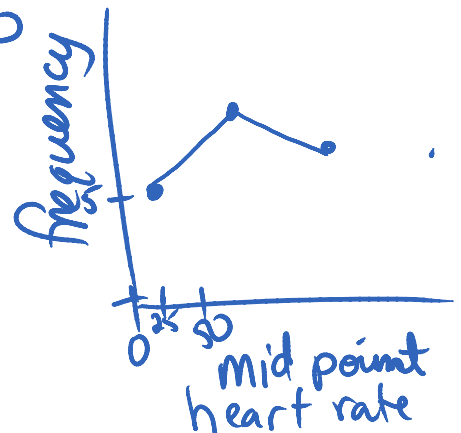
Histogram → a "bar graph" of intervals (on x-axis) vs frequency (on y-axis)



Frequency Polygon → a line graph of midpoint of the intervals (on x-axis) vs the frequency (on y-axis)

→ mid-point - middle value of the interval

ex interval is 1-50  
mid pt is 25



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#8 (Holly)

a) ① range →  $\frac{\text{high}}{22} - \frac{\text{low}}{3} = 19 \text{ km}$

② interval →  $\frac{\text{range}}{\text{\# of intervals we want}} = \frac{19}{5} = 4$

but 5 is a nicer interval

③ The freq. dist. table

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mid pt	interval	frequency
2.5	0-5	10
7.5	6-10	30
12.5	11-15	19
17.5	16-20	8
22.5	21-25	1
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